

THE ZOO GOER

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Front Cover: Mother duiker and her week-old son were doing fine when their family portrait was taken in early November.

Back Cover: A gargoye-like toad, elaborately wrought in stone on the Reptile House portal, typifies wild art throughout the Zoo.

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Photograph on front cover by Francie Schroeder; p. 4 by Ray Faass; p. 18 courtesy Oxford University Press; pp. 19 & 20 by Steve Frank; all others by Sabin Robbins. Drawing on p. 7 by Susan Hughes.

Editor's Correction:

Photo on p. 9, vol 4 no 3 by Ray Faass.



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CAROLI LINNÆI

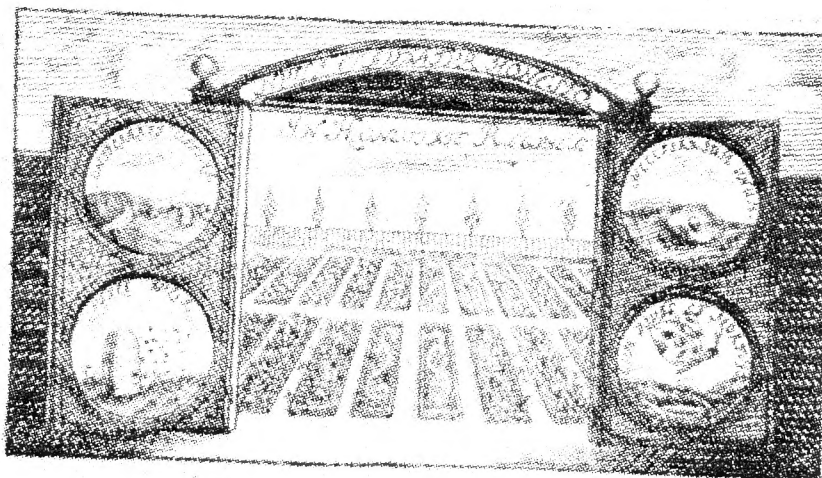
Naturæ Curiosorum *Dioscoridis Secundi*

SYSTEMA NATURÆ

IN QUO

NATURÆ REGNA TRIA,
SECUNDUM.

CLASSES, ORDINES, GENERA, SPECIES,
SYSTEMATICE PROPONUNTUR.



Editio Secunda, Auctior.

STOCKHOLMIÆ

Apud GOTTFR. KIESEWETTER.

1740.

ZOO
LATIN



What's in a name? To a zoologist it can be "a lot." If the average zoo visitor even notices the Latin scientific names printed under the English names on most cage labels, he usually ignores them. But to a specialist, the Latin name is the species' only *real* name. A specialist is not as interested in seeing that a particular zoo calls it a "masked palm civet," as in reading in Latin that it is *Paguma larvata* and not some other species.

With exotic species like *Paguma larvata*, zoos frequently have to invent English names on their own. Or they may have to choose among a half-dozen or so names proposed by a half-dozen writers. Such species may have perfectly good common names, of course, in the languages of the people who come in contact with the animals on a day-to-day basis. But these people do not usually speak English.

It is obvious that people speaking different languages will use different common names, but even within one language an animal may have different names in different areas. The North American ruddy duck, for instance, is said to have fifty-nine different common names in different local dialects. In Britain

Previous page: The title page of the second edition of Linnaeus's *Systema Naturae* published in 1740.

The banded palm civet pictured here and on exhibit in the Small Mammal House is only one of the seven palm civet species in existence.

the same animal we call a "moose" is an "elk," while the species we call an "elk" is a "red deer."

In addition, many North American species have been given common names that in Britain apply to quite different animals. It was natural that English-speaking settlers should give familiar names to unfamiliar species and overlook the differences. How many American school children, when reading in some British poem of "robin red-breast," have called to mind the pleasing picture of our native *Turdus migratorius*. In fact, the poet was thinking of a very different bird, one which resembles our "robin" only vaguely and is not related to it. The Old World bird has much the redder breast.

35,000 Snail Species

The fact that there are different common names for different species in each language is, of course, the most obvious reason for having Latin scientific names. The scientific name is meant to be an international standard name, recognizable to a scientist of any nation. But there are other reasons. Most important is the fact that the great majority of animal species have no common names at all in any language. About 35,000 species of snail are known, but everyday non-scientific English makes no further distinction among them. They are all just "snails." We have a few English names for different beetles,

such as "ladybird," "firefly," "boll weevil," and "Japanese beetle." But most of the 300,000 species of beetles remain out of sight and out of mind to all but the specialist.

However useful a system of scientific names is, there is more to biological classification than simply assigning names. It is estimated that about one million two hundred thousand living species of animals have been given scientific names. This number is so vast that science would be helpless if some further order were not imposed. So individual species of animals are grouped together into larger groups. These larger groups—genus, family, order, class, and phylum—attempt to indicate evolutionary relationships among species. The science that concerns itself with naming animal and plant species and further arranging the species into broader categories is called *taxonomy*. The term comes from the Greek language for "arrangement."

Aristotle might be called the first taxonomist. He attempted to subdivide the animal kingdom in a scientific manner more than 2,200 years ago. First, he divided the animals into two large groups which he called "blooded" animals and "bloodless" animals. He then divided the "blooded" animals into five classes: Fishes, Birds, Egg-laying Quadrupeds, Live-bearing Quadrupeds, and Whales. The Egg-laying Quadrupeds correspond to our amphibians and reptiles. The Live-bearing Quadrupeds were

mammals. Not having been to Australia, Aristotle had no way of knowing about the platypus and the echidna, which are egg-laying mammals. It is interesting that Aristotle knew enough to recognize that whales are not fish, but he could not tell that they should be grouped with the mammals.

Invisible Blood

Aristotle's "bloodless" animals included insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and other lower animals. All these animals, in fact, have perfectly good blood. Aristotle was misled by the fact that their blood is generally but not always without hemoglobin, the red pigment responsible for the color of higher animals' blood.

Despite its drawbacks, Aristotle's classification was unchallenged for almost twenty centuries. During the Renaissance, a number of new systems were proposed. The discovery of new worlds in Africa, America, and the Orient had brought to Europe strange new species undreamed of by Aristotle. Finally, in the Eighteenth Century, one man's system won universal acceptance. This man was Carlus Linnaeus, a professor at the University of Uppsala in Sweden.

Linnaeus was primarily a botanist, but he also named thousands of animal species. One of the reasons for his success seems to have been that he named and classified more species than any of his predeces-

sors. More important, however, was the method of naming he introduced, which is called the binomial method. Each Linnaean species-designation consists of two parts—the name of the genus and the name of the species. The name of the species is never used without the name of the genus. Thus, whenever a species is mentioned by name, it is also immediately identified as a member of a broader group, the genus.

For instance, the scientific name for the domestic dog is *Canis familiaris*. Other members of the genus *Canis* include the wolf (*Canis lupus*) and the coyote (*Canis latrans*). The genus-name is always capitalized, the species name is not.

Family Names

After genus, the next broadest category is the family. The genus *Canis* is one of fourteen genera (plural of "Genus") in the family Canidae. Man's genus *Homo* and species *sapiens* are the only living genus and species in the family Hominidae. As these examples show, a family name is always the name of one genus in the family (usually the most common) with the Latin plural ending "-idae."

The Canidae belong to a broader order called Carnivora. Other families in the Carnivora include the Felidae (cats), Ursidae (bears), and Ailuropodidae (pandas). The Hominidae, on the other hand,

belong to an order known as Primates. Linnaeus himself gave the name Primates, which means "foremost," to the order man belongs to. He also gave us the species-name "*sapiens*," or "wise." In the Eighteenth Century it was common to view man as the culminating product of nature.

The Carnivora and Primates, in turn, are two of the eighteen living orders comprising the class Mammalia — the scientific term for mammals. The class Mammalia itself is one of eleven classes in the phylum Chordata. Like man, all the animals in the zoo's collection are members of the phylum Chordata. Most members of this phylum have backbones. Some other classes in the Chordata are Pisces (fish), Amphibia (amphibians), Reptilia (reptiles), and Aves (birds). The phylum Chordata, finally, is one of some twenty-five phyla in the kingdom Animalia, or animal kingdom.

To Linnaeus, the purpose of taxonomy was to reveal the Divine Plan of Creation. To many of his contemporaries, his activities must have seemed at best an elaborate expression of the scholar's passion for order. Only after Darwin had enunciated his theory of evolution could it be seen that taxonomy had any real scientific importance.

When Linnaeus placed two animal species in the same genus he did so because they resembled one another. When he placed two

genera in the same order he did so because they resembled one another, and so on. After Darwin, however, categories like genus, order, and family had a new meaning. Two species in the same genus are now seen to be not only similar but hopefully related. This is especially true for lineages where fossil forms provide evidence for a common ancestor. Each broader category should indicate a more distant degree of relatedness. But where no fossil forms exist this is often an "act of faith" by the systematist.

Thus, the wolf *Canis lupus* and the coyote *Canis latrans* are thought to descend from a common ancestor. They also share a common ancestral lineage with another member of the dog family, the red fox *Vulpes fulva*. However, the common ancestor of wolf, coyote, and red fox lived in the more distant past than did the animal that was ancestor to the coyote and the wolf, but not to the red fox.

Unlike Look-Alikes

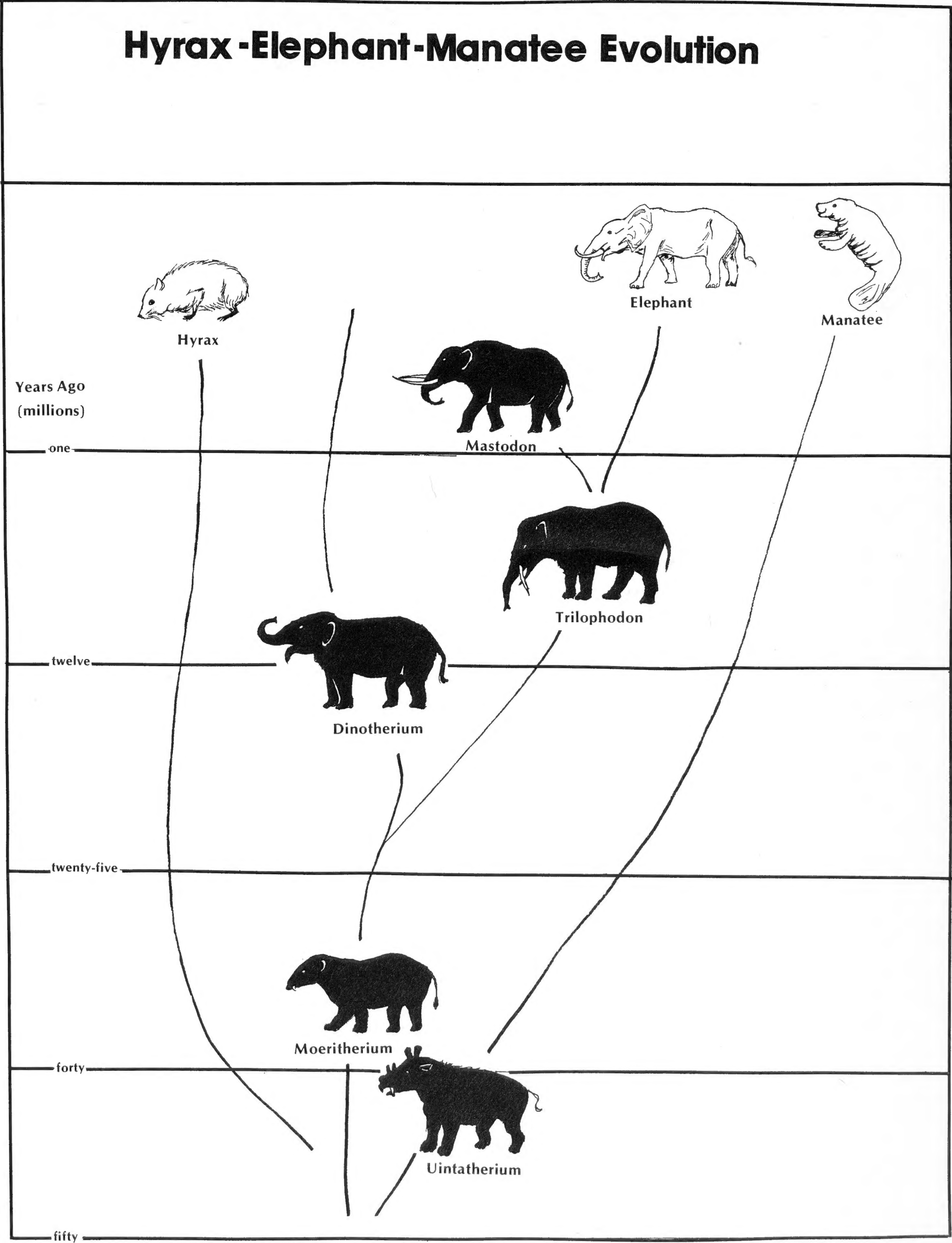
Once scientists began to base their classifications on assumed evolutionary relationships rather than simple resemblances, there were surprises in store for the layman. For instance, it is now known that the giant panda is more closely related to the racoon than to the bear, although it may show greater superficial resemblance to the latter. A less publicized case is still more startling. There is a small

mammal called the hyrax from Africa and the Near East that looks at first sight like a short-eared rabbit or a stocky prairie dog. In fact, the hyrax's closest living, albeit distant, relative is the elephant! The fossil record has demonstrated the lines of descent conclusively. Not only that, but the only other living animals closely related to the hyrax and the elephant are the manatees and dugongs—legless aquatic creatures that resemble overgrown seals.

And so, evolutionary theory breathes life into what might otherwise seem a dry and pedantic business. Evolutionary theory allows man not only to give names to nature's incredible diversity, but to begin to account for it.

Austin Hughes

Although the little African hyrax (top left) looks like a short-eared rabbit, it is, in fact the closest living relative of the elephant and manatee as dramatized in this simplified chart.





ZOO NEWS

Antelope Gives Birth

A family of yellow-backed duiker—seldom seen in the African wilds where they live—is now on view at the Delicate Hoofstock Building, just above the Panda House. A 13-pound calf was born in October.

Unusual in zoos and a species the National Zoo hopes to breed, these small and strikingly marked antelope come from the dense forests of west central Africa. They are most active at night.

The yellow-backed duiker, *Cephalophus silvicultor*, is the largest of the ten species of duiker and reaches a height of 34 inches and weight of 135 pounds. Their overall blackish-brown coat is emblazoned with a distinctive yellow stripe that runs from the middle of the back to near the rump. If alarmed, duiker will plunge with great speed into thickets. Duiker means “diving buck” in Dutch.

Named for its bold stripe, the yellow-backed duiker of west-central Africa is a recent Zoo arrival. The female of the pair recently gave birth to a 13-pound male.

Roadrunners Nest

More than any other bird, the roadrunner is emblematic of the American Southwest. Along with the sidewinder, the coyote, and the gila monster, it is part of an improbable fauna that has won a prominent place in the tales of our most legendary region. Westerners were spinning yarns about the “chaparral cock”—as they often called the roadrunner—long before the Roadrunner cartoons.

The roadrunner is a relative of the cuckoos, but one that has adapted

to a life on the ground in open country. It has lost most power of flight. Instead, it can only spread its wings for a long, coasting leap. The roadrunner feeds on a rather un-birdlike diet of small desert animals—lizards, mice, grasshoppers, and snakes snapping them up with its long sturdy bill. It builds its nest a few feet off the ground in a low bush.

Now there are a pair of roadrunners at the National Zoo’s Bird House. Visitors will, of course, not be able to see what is most remarkable about the roadrunner—the sight of

a long-tailed bird bounding across the desert at 23 miles per hour. But they can observe interesting and amusing behavior by a genuine ornithological curiosity.

The Zoo’s pair lost little time in making themselves at home. First, courting began: approaching the female, his long tail wagging, the male presents his mate with a morsel of food. As he gives it to her, he raises his crest; after she takes it, he bows low. Later, she laid eggs.

Austin Hughes

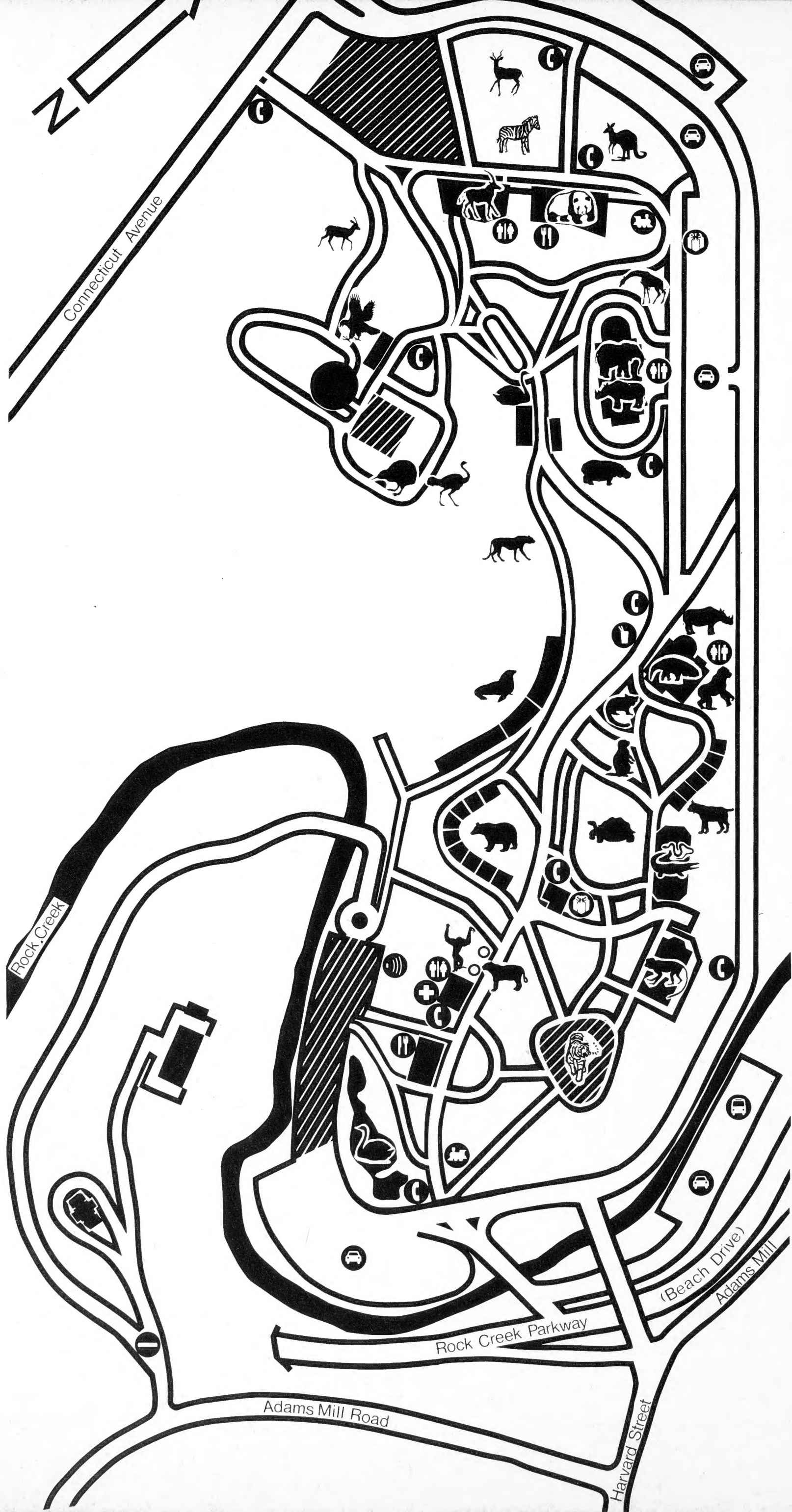
Work nears completion on the outdoor yards surrounding the Bird House. Waterfowl will have swimming-wading pools and lawns hedged in flowering shrubs. Meanwhile all species inside have been moved to the Conservation Center in Front Royal so that renovations can be completed before Easter.



ZOO MAP

KEY TO THE MAP

-  Police First-Aid
-  Restrooms
-  Restaurant
-  Soft Drinks
-  Telephone
-  Gift Shop
-  Safari Train Stop
-  Parking Lot
-  Bus Parking Lot
-  Amphitheater
-  Do Not Enter (Cars)
-  Under Construction
-  African Animals
-  Wallabies & Dik-diks
-  Deer & Antelope
-  Delicate-Hoofed Stock
-  Giant Pandas
-  Great Flight Cage
-  Bird House
-  Elephant House
-  Cheetahs
-  Sea Lions
-  Black Rhinoceros Yard
-  Small Mammals-Great Ape House
-  Lesser Pandas
-  Prairie Dogs
-  Bears
-  Tortoise & Nene Geese
-  Mammals
-  Reptile House
-  Monkey House
-  Siamang Gibbon
-  Jaguar
-  Lion-Tiger Hill
-  Waterfowl Ponds





Zoo Art

Some animals at the Zoo never sleep, never eat, never grow, never move. A bronze anteater, terra-cotta bear, mosaic elephant, and aluminum titanothereum are among the striking animal sculptures that embellish the grounds and buildings of the National Zoo. Although most zoogoers come to see the live animals, the Zoo's wild art collection is well worth a special look.

The oldest animal statues are also highest up—perched on the roof of the newly renovated Monkey House. On the apex of each bay of the roof are three bear cubs; two bobcats sit on the west towers; and four fox cubs look out from the hip roof and east towers. Sculpted of terra-cotta, the animals were designed in 1905 by Mrs. L.S. Kemeys, a noted watercolor painter whose husband was equally famous as an animal sculptor. Each animal is two to three feet high and was installed when the building—now the oldest in the Zoo—was completed in 1907. Why bears and bobcats for a Monkey House? When constructed, the House was designed and used to exhibit small mammals as well as monkeys.

Upside-Down Fame

When it was decided to build a Bird House in the 1920's, the late Director, Dr. William Mann, persuaded one of his closest friends, English

artist, Stephen Haweis, to design a decorative main entrance. The artist, who had been best man in Dr. Mann's wedding, declined to accept any fee with the quip that his reward would be the fame he would receive from the design. But when the Bird House was dedicated in 1928, the artist ruefully commented that he could not expect much fame since his name was misspelled and printed upside down at the bottom of the work! The mosaic doorway, depicting a variety of exotic birds and plants framed in colorful geometric designs, was carefully preserved and moved inside the building during renovation in 1964. It can be seen at the lower north entrance to the indoor flight room.

Many of the Zoo's finest sculptures were acquired by Director Mann under the Public Works of Art Project, which provided jobs for thousands of unemployed artists during the Depression years of the 1930's. The National Zoo was one of the first federal agencies to apply for the services of artists employed by the government. The Zoo also employed more of these artists than any other institution in the Washington area.

The Reptile House, which opened in 1931, was considered to be the ultimate in zoo architecture and won a national award citing it as the outstanding brick building in the eastern United States. Appropriately, it was embellished with remarkable art work. Sculptor Charles Knight, who was also renowned as a wildlife author and

lecturer, created a multi-colored mosaic of a dinosaur over the main entrance to the Reptile House. The sculpted portals of the house were executed by John Joseph Earley, also a Federal Works artist.

Snakes Open Door

The 25-foot high arched stone entrance features elaborately carved capitals and columns resting on turtles and surmounted by gargoyle-like toads. Thirteen small reptile relief panels and two giant lizards embellish the upper portion of the gabled porch. Brightly colored mosaic arches embellish the entrance. The two wooden doors are ornately carved and decorated with reptile relief panels. Brass door handles are formed by entwined snakes. Above the inner door is a three-foot marble relief panel of two frogs in a pond. Set in the floor at the entrance is a circular medallion of a giant turtle made of inlaid pieces of green, brown, white, and black stone. The smaller door to the right of the main entrance features giant lizards facing one another with tongues touching.

Charles Knight also designed (with execution by Erwin Springweiler) the various art work in the Elephant House. Above both entrances are six-foot wide reliefs carved in stone. The left entrance depicts a woolly mammoth and tusked mastadons, prehistoric relatives of the elephants on exhibit inside. The panel above the right doorway portrays three other ancient relatives of the

Previous page: Giant stone turtles support elaborately carved columns at the arched entrance to the Reptile House.

elephant: Uintatherium, Titanotherium, and Woolly Rhinoceros.

Before the Elephant House opened in 1937, Knight also decorated the inside walls above the cages with twelve aluminum panels of ancient animals, and created five colorful mosaic medallions on the floor depicting some of the exhibit animals such as the Indian rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, and both African and Asian elephants.

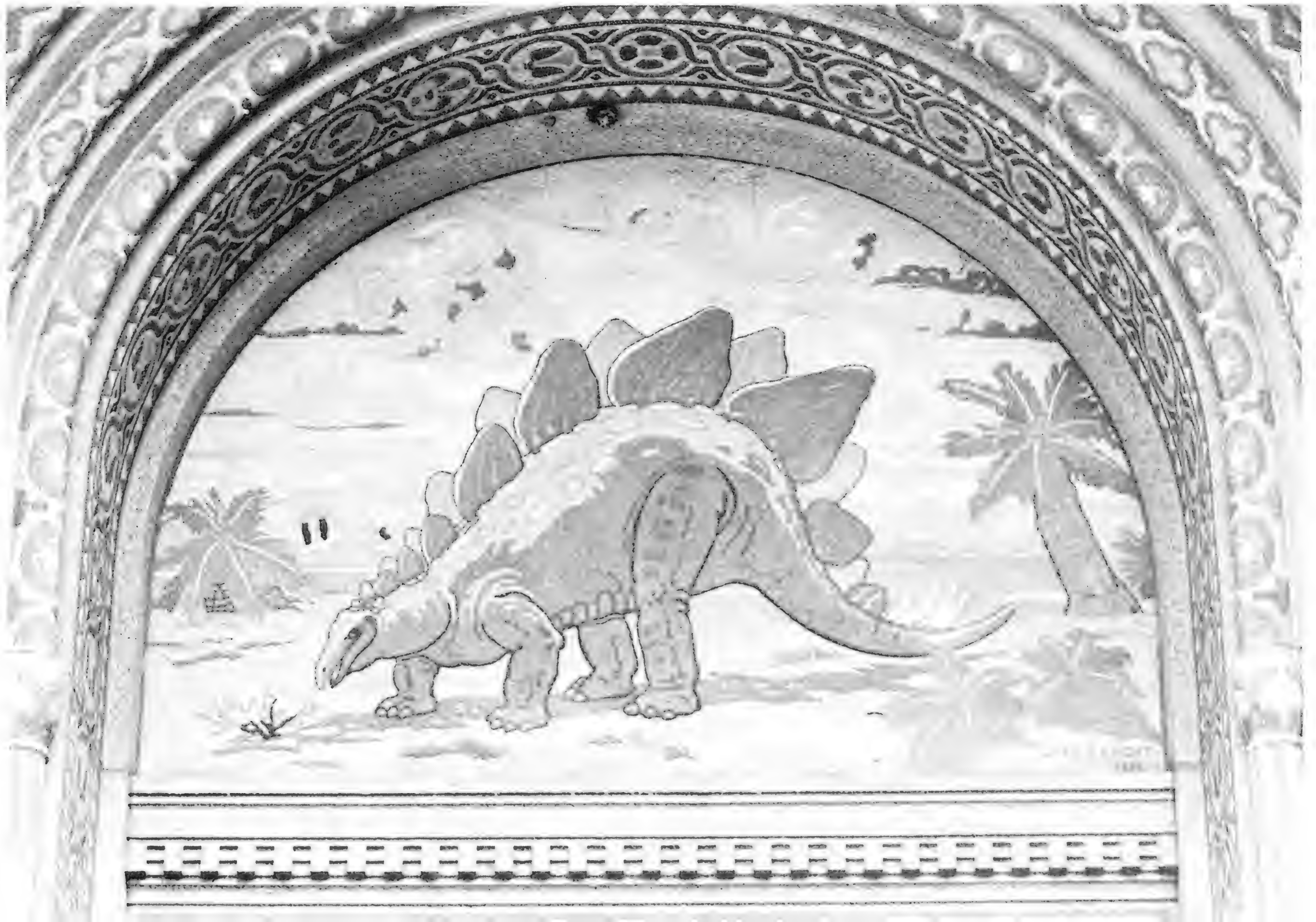
The German-born sculptor Erwin Frederick Springweiler, who collaborated with Charles Knight in the Elephant House, also created a life-size replica in bronze of a giant anteater for the front of the Small Mammal House. The statue won the Specter Memorial Prize at a National Academy of Design Exhibit in New York City before being installed at the Zoo in 1938.

Also born in Germany and one of

America's foremost animal sculptors, Heinz Warneke was the creator of the charming granite statue, "Tumbling Bears" which is sited at the upper entrance to the bear line across from the FONZ Windowshop. The three-foot high work, installed in 1935, displays the artist's special talent for combining life-like naturalism with a basically abstract, geometric form.

Unfortunately, some of the

A multi-colored dinosaur grazes in a prehistoric landscape in the mosaic arch over the Reptile House entrance.





Clockwise starting at top left:

1. A giant stone lizard climbs the entrance of the Reptile House.
2. Prehistoric relatives of the elephants dominate the left doorway of the Elephant House.
3. A terra-cotta bobcat has been on the Monkey House roof since 1907 when the Zoo's oldest building housed small mammals as well as primates.
4. A life-size giant anteater in bronze won a prize for the sculptor and stands in front of the Small Mammal House.
5. Carved from volcanic rock, this two-foot high bear cub stands between the Reptile and Small Mammal House.





3



"Tumbling Bears" in granite sits amid shrubbery at the upper entrance to the main bear line.



Depression-era zoo art can no longer be seen. Frequent cleaning of the cages wore off the painted backgrounds in the Reptile House. The cobras were once exhibited against a Hindu temple backdrop; the rattlesnakes had an Arizona desert scene; and the Mangrove snake had a swamp mural. Nearly rubbed off are the blue-green murals on the wall of the hippo cage in the Elephant House. The old Lion House, razed to make room for the Lion-Tiger Hill exhibit, also featured handsome floor medallions of a lion's head and tiger's head. Even the cats' eyes sparkled thanks to special pieces of stainless steel cut in triangular shapes. (The medallions have been saved for the new Lion-Tiger exhibit to open in the spring of 1976).

Newest Additions

Only four animal sculptures have been added in the last 25 years. Guarding the short bear line between the Reptile and Small Mammal Houses is a bear cub statue that was unveiled in 1952. Sculpted of volcanic rock by Cornelia Van Auken Chapin of New York, the two-foot high piece is reminiscent of the simplicity and uniformity found in ancient Egyptian statues. Miss Chapin carved the animal directly from the stone. Internationally famous, Miss Chapin created the Byzantine Christ which stands on the high altar at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City and a giant 1,800 pound granite frog that sits in



Philadelphia's Rittenhouse Square.

When New York's Pennsylvania Station was razed in 1965 a five-foot tall, granite eagle, one of 22 which adorned the old railroad station, was saved and donated to the Smithsonian, who in turn placed it on the lawn in front of the Bird House.

An example of modern sculpture can be found in another bear cub statue, temporarily placed in the tortoise yard while its original site at the Connecticut Avenue pedestrian entrance undergoes construction for a new Administration-Visitor Center. The semi-abstract carving from Italian porphyry was executed by New York sculptor-teacher Jacob Lipkin and donated in 1969. It is about two feet high and weighs 600 pounds.

The most recent acquisition to the Zoo's sculpture collection is a 200-pound bronze frog in front of the Reptile House. Nicknamed "The Happy Frog," it was designed by William Mozart McVey of Cleveland, Ohio. The modern sculptor is best known locally for his famous statue of Winston Churchill which is in front of the British Embassy. The child-climbable statue was donated to the Zoo in October 1975 by the local Twentieth Century Club as their bicentennial gift to the city and the nation.

Sabin Robbins

Executive Director, FONZ

Brand new and child-climbable, "The Happy Frog" is in front of the Reptile House.

BOOK NEWS

Hyaena

Hans Kruuk. Oxford University Press, New York, 1975. 80 pp; \$7.95.

"Ugly . . . repulsive . . . cowardly . . . horrible," say many Zoo visitors when they see the hyaenas. But the much-maligned hyaena is, in fact, one of nature's most remarkable and versatile creatures. Take time to learn about the hyaena, and you will come to admire this fascinating member of the wild kingdom. Hans Kruuk, whose 1972 book, "The Spotted Hyaena, Study of Predation and Social Behavior,"

established himself as the foremost hyaena expert, has now written an informal, abbreviated version of that definitive case study. Only one complaint: \$7.95 even in these inflationary days is a high price for an 80-page paperback, half of which are photographs.

Hyaenas maintain a surprisingly strong and close-knit society based on clans of 30 to 80 individuals. Each clan occupies a large but specific territory which is regularly "patrolled" by small groups who routinely scent mark the boundaries. A clan clash over a disputed border may involve 70 hyaenas. Females are bigger than males and usually rule the clans.

Author Kruuk loses no time ex-

ploding age-old myths about East Africa's spotted hyaena, *crocuta crocuta*. Hyaenas kill more than they scavenge. In fact, the King of Beasts probably better deserves the scavenger title. Lions swipe more food from hyaenas than vice-versa. Casual observers don't realize that hyaenas kill and consume their prey mostly at night. Lions frequently chase off hyaenas and eat on the carcass for several days. Daytime viewers credit the lion with the kill and accuse the nearby hyaenas of freeloading.

Expert hunters, hyaenas will adapt their strategy to the differing habits of their favorite prey. Single hyaenas confidently stalk and kill a small gazelle, but they pack together to tackle larger game like zebras or wildebeest.

Other surprising traits: hyaenas love mud and sometimes wallow in it up to their necks. Ingenious, they will store surplus food in shallow water — deep enough to conceal but only where there are no crocodiles.

More than any other animal, hyaenas have played an important role in African witchcraft. Some natives believe witches live off hyaena milk and ride around at night on hyaenas instead of broomsticks. That explains why the hyaena's back slopes!

It's all worth remembering the next time you see a hyaena.

Sabin Robbins
Executive Director, FONZ

Waiting for a meal from mother, these hyaena cubs will spend most of their time near the den. Later, they will join close-knit clans of 30 to 80 hyaenas.



FONZ Annual Report

There are few who remember a day 17 years ago when we met in the Cleveland Park Library to talk about organizing a thing called the Friends of the National Zoo. We did not have two nickels to rub be-

tween our fingers. Today, we are a million dollar a year organization with close to 10,000 members!

A million dollar organization is a lot of responsibility for a lot of people. Who ever would have thought that a bunch of citizens in a nonprofit organization like this would ever be running all the food services at the zoo. Although we took over food services just last April, we have already begun to renovate the old restaurant across from Lion-Tiger Hill (and which will be called appropriately the "Mane" restaurant) and will double the size of the Panda Garden to serve knockwurst, sauerkraut, and even draft beer. Also scheduled to open next year is an ice cream shop serving hand-scooped, quality ice cream; a modern snack kiosk across from the Small Mammal House and on Bird House Hill will sit a continental cafe featuring omelets, quiche, sangria and continental pastries. It will be called the "Perch."

More important than just serving quality food at our National Zoo, the Friends intend to use imaginative graphics and educational decor to provide a learning as well as eating experience. That has never been tried at any zoo in the world, and we are determined to do it. The income will support educational, conservation and

research programs here at the zoo. It might be considered our bicentennial gift to the National Zoo.

We have burned through about three computers trying to keep up with our fast growing membership — more than double last year's. Today, we are the third largest zoo group in America. We have also offered our membership more films, lectures, field trips, and zoo classes than ever before. *The ZooGoer* is far more interesting and attractive than ever. Our *Paw Prints* newsletter for junior members is equally successful.

Our visitor service activities produce the revenue for our prime mission — education. This year we have produced new school tours and explored bilingual and handicapped tours. Our "Zoo" film, which many enjoyed at last year's Annual Meeting, has now won six major national and international film awards including three local Emmy awards. We have launched a speakers program to serve local civic groups. We had the largest number of junior zoo aides this past summer, and we introduced a scholarship program to enable less fortunate citizens, young and old, to attend our popular zoo classes.

Last and most important of all, FONZ volunteer guides and docents contributed a remarkable nine thousand hours of personal time during the year to conduct school group tours, answer questions from the public, and help zoo

FONZ President Arthur W. Arundel delivers the Annual Report on October 9, 1975.



scientists in animal behavior studies. Our guide program is the backbone of the FONZ educational effort. They deserve a very special thanks from all of us as do the fine volunteers who assist in the shop, staff the information booth, and help in many other ways.

This very successful year—and all years—is really made possible by the dedicated work of many, many people—a staff which regularly worked extra hours, an extraordinarily active Board of Directors who have given much of their time and, of course, our members whose continued support enables the Friends to play an increasingly effective role.

Arthur W. Arundel
President

Financial Report

It is a pleasure to report to you tonight that the financial health of the FONZ is now very good and that prospects for the future are increasingly bright. Indeed, during the 12-month period since our last annual meeting, the FONZ enjoyed the best financial year of its history. This was in large part due to a significant expansion of FONZ operations at the Zoo.

First, we constructed a new gift shop by the Panda House which increased shop revenues. Second, early this year we signed a 5-year contract with the Smithsonian Institution through which FONZ assumed responsibility for running and expanding food services at the

Zoo. These developments have resulted in a substantial increase in FONZ net profits which in turn has permitted us to devote increasing funds to educational and other service activities at the Zoo. It has also placed the FONZ in a sound financial position from which to undertake the expansion and improvement of operational facilities planned for the next year.

Let me now briefly highlight the major improvements in the FONZ financial picture. For purposes of this meeting, I will report on the 12-month period ending on August 31 of this year. All comparisons will be with the previous 12-month period ending August 31, 1974.

During this last year, the gross income of the FONZ rose to

Some 400 members join the elephants and giraffes to hear Treasurer Stephen T. Hosmer report on FONZ finances.



\$1,363,000 which represented an 80% increase over the previous 12 months. More importantly, the net profits amounted to over \$185,000 which is a 130% increase over the previous year. This increase in revenue is attributable to the continued outstanding performance of the FONZ window shop operations where profits rose to \$164,000 and to the fine year enjoyed by our new food service operations which showed a net profit of \$115,000. We are very much indebted to Mrs. Farnsworth and her staff for their continued excellent work in managing the gift shops and to Mike Gill and his staff for making our food service operations so successful in their first year.

The overall improvement in our financial picture is also reflected in the 90% increase in FONZ assets over the period which now total some \$623,000. This record of accomplishment is a credit to the fine performances of our executive director Sabin Robbins, our associate director, Dennis Baker, and our dedicated FONZ staff.

This growth in revenue has permitted FONZ to devote increasing funds to our educational and other service activities at the Zoo. During the past 12 months, over \$84,000 has been expended for such programs which amounted to a 60% increase over the previous year. Among the activities funded by this money were our various guided tour and junior zoo aid programs, information booth operations,

special events, and the purchase and distribution of our Zoo film to schools and libraries. We are also developing an educational kit to accompany the film.

Finally, let me say a few words about our plans for the coming year. The next 12 months are scheduled to see a significant improvement and expansion of FONZ services at the Zoo. These will include:

- A redesign of the parking lots to provide an improved traffic flow system.
- Physical improvement of the main gift shop.
- Complete renovations of the main restaurant and the Panda Garden.
- The construction of three new food facilities: an international cafe by the bird house, a kiosk to serve ice cream, and a snack kiosk by the small mammal house. The latter is already under construction and should be operating in the near future.

In the course of planning, financing, and executing this expansion program, the FONZ has benefited from the cooperation and support of the leadership and staff of the National Zoo and the Smithsonian Institution. We are most appreciative of their help.

Stephen T. Hosmer
Treasurer

FONZ Winter Calendar

December 15, 1975 8 p.m.
Illustrated lecture, "The Chesapeake Bay—Our 200 Year Heritage" by William Warner. Baird Auditorium in Smithsonian's Natural History Building, 10th & Constitution Ave., NW \$1.50.

January 19, 1976 8 p.m.
Illustrated lecture, "An Evening with Roger Tory Peterson" by Roger Tory Peterson. Baird Auditorium in Smithsonian's Natural History Building, 10th & Constitution Ave., NW \$1.50.

February 23, 1976 8 p.m.
Illustrated lecture, "Wilderness 76" by Edward Brigham. Baird Auditorium in Smithsonian's Natural History Building, 10th & Constitution Ave., \$1.50.

FONZ Offers New Stickers

Five new bumper stickers are now available free to FONZ members to spread the word—in color—about the wildest club in town.

FONZ bumper stickers have become one of the most popular and

frequently seen around town and this new series promises to be even more popular. Each sticker measures 14" long by 3 3/4" wide and is made of the highest quality vinyl so that they will not fade and can be easily removed at any time.

Each has a different color, slogan, and animal to suit every taste.

Members wishing a free bumper sticker, which cost 25 cents if bought at the Zoo shops, need only contact FONZ at 232-7700 indicating their preference.

The new FONZ bumper stickers are available to members upon request. The colors from top to bottom are yellow and black, blue and white, red and white, white and blue, and blue and yellow.



Swept into Rock Creek, a safari train along with other FONZ equipment was damaged by September floods.

Flood Damages Train

Rampaging waters of Rock Creek demolished a FONZ tool shed and swept away forty-five feet of trackless train during the early morning hours of September 26.

Fortunately all the animals stayed high and dry, but in a repeat of the '72 Hurricane Agnes disaster, rain-swollen Rock Creek burst its banks and dumped five feet of water into the Zoo garage, electrical and mechanical shops, and boiler plant.

Some FONZ equipment — like two trackless train coaches and a galvanized tool shed with all its contents — were swept downstream. Fragments were found as far away as the Kennedy Center. Engines of two trackless trains and two golf carts held fast but were under several feet of muddy water and may have to be scrapped.

Put a Tiger On Your Wall

Zoo artist, Warren A. Cutler, has produced a wildlife portrait as strikingly beautiful as the subject herself. The original drawing of Rewati, the white tiger, is the fifth in a series of six special prints prepared exclusively for FONZ. Other subjects in the popular series: the giant and lesser pandas, snowy owl, colobus monkey, and jaguar.

The limited edition drawings are available as a complete set of six for \$60 or individually, if available, at \$10 apiece. Each 18" x 24" lithograph is printed on the finest available paper, numbered and signed personally by the artist.

FONZ members and friends interested in obtaining these collector-quality prints should call 232-7700.

